books. There were many men who could write good enough books who could not write for the newspapers because they had not the power of writing in a concentrated

fashion, nor sufficient general intelli-gence. They would do for specialists, but not for journalists. The lecturer consid-

man's best opportunity to-day was as

been surprised to find, was shared by night editor of the London Standard.

concluded the lecture with some amus

the club, the lecture was discussed by the

nembers. The misconception of the critical

o them by Mr. Mulferd was fairly pic-

THOMAS CARLYLE.

C. H. C.

Died February 5, 1881.

Gone, the hero-worshipper, To the land where heroes live

One more star is in the heavens, And one loss has earth to give.

"He has lived his life," men say; Yet his spirit knows not age: Skyward longing, it has burst, Like an eagle, from its eage!

No more mighty blows of thought, Roughly worded, tender-hearted! Ah, that scholars knew their love Ere the teacher had departed!

Poet, too, who saw more beauty Than his critics ever rhymed? They like beaats the farmer fodders. Shoot the todder which he climbed?

Mourn him not in lines delorous, He needs not a single tear; In the place we dream of, o'er us, He is more at home than here.

Goethe, Dante there will meet him

Royal spirit, take thy rest! Thou art richer, we are poorer; Yet because thou hast been with us Life is manifer, heaven surer.

And his own melodious brother, Robert Burns, who waits to greet him, Worthy son of Scotland-Mother!

A LEAF

From the History of the Civil War-The

Memphis Appeal Battery from Its

In the spring of 1862 there was organized in this city a battery of light artillery, and

mustered into the Confederate service as the Memphis Appeal Battery. The officers were: Captain, W. C. Bryan; first-lieutenant, D.

Captain, W. C. Bryan; first-lieutenant, D. Armstrong; first-lieutenant, junior, W. N. Hogg; second-lieutenant, C. C. Scott; second-lieutenant, junior, R. S. Walker. Immediate

ately after being equipped the battery re-ported to Colonel Thomas Claiborne, at Po-

til the evacuation of Corinth, when it retired toward Tupelo, and was ordered into camp at

accepted a position on General Frank Arm

soon after crossing the Tuscumbia, the bat-tery was ordered forward as rapidly as possi-

Federals, under Generals Ord and Hurlburt,

had appeared in large force. Arriving on

the east branch of the Hatchie, Captain Hogg at once posted his guns so as to command the bridge and its approaches. He had hardly done so when the fight began, and for about an hour the Appeal made things lively, firing cannister at point blank range. During this

What Can be Done With Paper.

A striking illustration of the protean forms

nissioners and numbers of invited guests;

The United States have granted 198,165,

the bridges over the Hatchie and Tust n the Memphis and Charleston railroad, un-

Origin to its Surrender.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Terms of Subscript DAILY.

One copy, one year, by mail One copy, six months, by mail One copy, one month, by mail One copy, one week, in city, WHEKLY,

per Entered at the Postoffice at Mem-phis, Tenn., as Second-Class Matter.

THURSDAY TO FEBRUARY 10, 1881 TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY The sentiment that has suggested the exemption of property held for church puruses from taxation is one so laudable that there is a natural shrinking in a sensitive mind from calling the policy of that exemption into question in the slightest degree. There are reasons, however, springing from been a principal mover in the proposed cotno opposition to our divine religion, but out ton exposition at Atlanta next of the conduct of religious bodies themselves, why the policy of this exemption should be made matter of discussion. When we see real estate bought for a speculative rise by | land," said he, "and there will be a large at churches, and the land that the church stands upon sold because it has become valstands upon sold because it has become val-nable in a mercantile sense, and a new New England will subscribe liberally to this church edifice reared on other land, the cost stock or not will depend entirely upon the of which is less, we know that those bodies interest the southern people show in the of which is less, we know that those both of the property is used. They buy and sell it with a view of mercantile gain. We perceive, therefore, that those outside the organization so dealing in real estate the organization so dealing in real estate the organization and the lessons it will teach there will be little trouble about the stock. I think the south is deeply in favor of it, and I therefore expect that it will be a creat exposer." need be no more delicate on the subject than great success." the churches themselves. How far the compliance of the State toward the church in the matter of taxation may be abused, history informs us, and the alliance of church fully handled and prepared for market as and state in various European countries il-lustrates. Commonly we find the church to a great extent under the blight of slavery, that is supported by the state returning the compliment by supporting governments in their most high-handed and despotic measures. A Louis XIV was seduously measures. A Louis XIV was seduously bring from one to three per cent, more than served by the clergy, and the usurpations of it now brings, because then the buyer would be certain of the quantity and quality of Charles I was followed by the ecclesiastics what he was buying. If it were properly placing an annual service in the church and carried to the gin all that is now ginned King Charles the Martyr. The young French five per cent. more, because it would be rid of republic, in laying the foundation the motes, leaves and dust that level it to a of the nation's freedom, has found it low grade. But more important than this, necessary to refuse to exempt church property from taxation. Is there any reason why we in the State of Tennessee should not follow their example? We shall not undertake the invidious task of putting ourselves in a to churches rich enough to hold large or amptuous and often gorgeous edifices, while the poor congregations, whose plot of ground is situated where it could be got for the least money, and whose church edifice is too modest to be valuable, receive hardly any appreciable benefit from exemption at all. To the rich who have no

More should be done than this every church claiming exemption ought to be compelled, in return for the favor, to leave a number of seats free in the church for the use of those who cannot afford to pay pew rent. The situation, appearance and convenience of those pews ought to equal the average of the other pews in the church edifice. To exact such a measure would not only be strictly just, but would simply be requiring the churches to perform what their Master imposed upon them as a solemn duty. If there is under heaven a meanness, a shameless act of hypocrisy greater than another, it is to be found in the conduct of churches that the sole of this seed only improves the seed either as fertilizer or stock food. The value of this seed, which has usually been left to rot and whate, may be estimated when I say that if there was a variety of the cotton plant that would grow in the conduct of churches that can be seed and press out the oil. It is believed that this application will be resisted by Mr. Collenson, and by several other parties who are deeply interested in the sale of the road. Principal among these, it is said, is Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, whose connection at Lynchburg by means of the Virginia Midland road taps the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, and would divert all of the cotton and other southern freights coming over it to Baltimore instead of Norfolk, as at present. hypocrisy greater than another, it is to be found in the conduct of churches that can claim exemption from taxation, however rich they may be, then refuse to let "the poor they may be, then refuse to let "the poor claim exemption from taxation however rich they may be, then refuse to let "the poor claim exemption from taxation, however rich they may be, then refuse to let "the poor course for the south is to devote its capital that would grow in the north and produce no lint, but simply the seed, it would be one of the most valuable of our crops, just as flaxseed is now in the vest. I think, therefore, that the best course for the south is to devote its capital that would grow in the north and produce no lint, but simply the seed, it would be one of the most valuable of our crops, just as flaxseed is now in the vest. I think, therefore, that the best course for the south is to devote its capital that would grow in the north and produce no lint, but southern freights coming over it to Baltimore instead of Norfolk, as at present.

"It is also rumored that certain Philadel-phia capitalists will lend their aid to enforce the sale, with a view to purchasing the road." have the gospel preached to them" in the church exempted from contributing a cit-izen's dues to the State. THE clearing of stumps from fields otherwise ready for cultivation is a source of great expense, annoyance and trouble to farmers in this region. It need not be so any longer, A of the capital available to the south, will employ all the capital that can be spared. It Professor Jenny, residing at Lafayette, Inliana, has invented a method of getting rid

of them that is simple, quick, thorough and nexpensive. He recently tried it on the farm of Mr. John J. Pressly, of Marion | the chief objects of the cotton exposition." county in that State, and with success. The plan consists of boring a hole in the root blows it to atoms. On the occasion referred to, not satisfied with dealing with stamps blowing up all the stumps in a clearing ltaneously. The field selected contains huge stumps dotted its surface. Holes were and ought to be resorted to wherever timbered

thirty acres. These have to labor and save, toil and starve, pinch and live in rags and would leave one-third of the rent of twentycion bill, and has determined upon a system of oppression and reprisal that, tried every ten years for seven hundred, has only had the effect of intensifying the hatred which Irishmen have for England. Home rule, and not martial law, is the cure for Ireland's

just passed away." Or the supreme court judges in the past twenty years, Chase, Swayne, Davis, Miller and Fields were appointed by Lincoln. Of these, Chase is dead, and Davis and Swayne farms managed with the same care and system resigned. Clifford, appointed by Buchanan, will soon pass away. White, sylvania are now managed." Bradley and Hunt were Grant's appointments. The latter has been for a long time physically incapacitated. Harlan, Woods

and Mathews are Hayes's appointments.

THE ROYAL LEVEE

To be Held by King Cotton at Atlanta Next October Attracting Much Attention from the Master Spinners of New England, Who Will Subscribe Liberally. Mr. Edward Atkinson, the Great Cotton

Statistician Expresses the Opinion that the Assemblage Must be One of the Utmost Importance to the Whole Cotton Belt.

New York Herald, Sunday: In conversation with Mr. Edward Atkinson, who has

"There is one thing you may say with em

but that burden has been removed from cot ton, and there is no reason why there should prayer-book dedicated to the memory of below middling would command from two to venture the assertion that cotton-the greate

position that would look like bringing accu-tories is remedying the errors of picking, sations against the church by naming special dirt, sand and grit that has unnecessarily state, but we may mention one all-sufficient reason for putting an end to State exemption of church property from taxation, which is, that the exemption works a great advantage mills suffers, too, because of the failure to to churches rich enough to hold large or clean the cotton before it is compressed into unusually valuable property, and to build bales of the almost impalpable sand or dust bales of the almost impalpable sand or dist that infests the cotton grown on many soils. Not only can the cotton be cleaned more effi-ciently before it is picked than afterward, but with one-third the labor, not to consider that a proper handling of it would keep out the greatest part of the dirt that is found in it when it reaches the mill.

GREAT PROFITS FOR PLANTERS. need of it the benefit of exemption from tax-ation is great, to the poor the sum exempted is trivial. The churches which reap the gradually drift to the south. My reply is which are composed of the well-to-do portion of society, forming those "respectable congregations" so often boasted of in conclaves, conferences, synods, and other official church assemblies. If church property exemption is allowed to continue at all, there ought to be exemption only to a certain fixed amount, say six or eight thousand dollars, such as would leave the poorer congregations free, all value above the amount limited ought to pay as other property of wealthy owners pays taxes. More should be heavy investments, proportionate risk and the utmost skill of management. But by light expenditures in improved gins, a little more care and intelligence in handling the staple, and with no risk, the planter could make more clear profit by adding to the value of his cotton than could be counted on buy improved gins and build improved ginouses, to get machinery for properly handling the seed, to secure new presses and use new methods of baling. There is an enornous profit here—one that is safe and cer-ain. And the work, while it is in the scope is in this direction that I think the south will progress in the next few years, and to

show the importance of such progress and the ease with which it can be made is one of PLANTERS AT THE EXPOSITION. "You think that the exposition will make near the ground, and filling it with a cartcotton planters the numerous inventions in-tended to compass this end, and they will astonish us all in their number and efficacy. ngly, Mr. Pressly conceived the idea of The planter can see them in actual operation tion, hear their merits discussed annd their possibilities explained. That the cotton planter feels the need of such inventions and at least forty acres, and not less than forty will readily invest in them is plain from the vivid interest that has been manifested throughout the entire south by the new

to atoms. Pieces flew upward two or three hundred feet, and were picked up several hundred feet, and were picked up several hundred feet away. This beats the stump-puller, and much to be reserved to wherever timbered gins, etc. He will then select the bett cotton represent you in the Roman committee, cerland owners, cultivating from one to two volving apron on which the freshly ginned of the Trieste bear witness." Fortunately for the Austrians, the old here, can now handle hirty acres. These have to labor and save, to illustrate and in the intervent and intervent in the intervent and intervent in the intervent in ou potatoes and salt in order to produce seventy-five millions of annual rent for 5000 English fuedal lords to squander and enjoy. The Land League seeks to force down the rents to the Griffith tax valuation, which

ligent farmer will find machines for hulling the seed. He will select the best of these, the seed. He will select the best of these, and as soon as the seeds are separated from the lint he will hull them, feeding the hulls to his stock. These hulls hold one-third of the mineral element drawn from the soil by the cotton and are worth as much, ton for ton as have for stock. The seed of the seed the mineral element drawn from the soil by the cotton and are worth and as word and among the presumably fed with some other substance of water, so that he should learn the cotton and are worth as much, ton for the face of the Earth.

Pass Manchau, La, February 9.—A ter-Moncure C. Conway, the London correspondent of the Circle and are worth as much, ton for the cotton and the the worther and as the the two cotton and the cotton and the will send to the author of Progress and Posters, with the three Californian writers mentioned the two the will send to the author of Progress and Posters, which the two cotton and the cotton and the cotton and the cotton and the two the will send to the author of the transfer and Conway made the most of this intimacy, and lect the best of the trash cleaners with which will be able to give the most interesting and to treat the storm cotton, and into which he

valuable account of the declining years of can throw the bolls from which all the cotthe grand and sorrowful old man who has cotton, usually wasted, will be saved to him. All this work he can do with his improved machinery, with one-third the present labor and expense, and with enormously better re-sults. This is the lesson we hope the expo-sition will teach. If the farmers attend it and investigate and act, we shall see cotton

the Ohio river on the western edge of the blue grass region, around the western border of that district to Chattanooga, Tennessee; thence around the southerly end of the Apa chian chain by way of Atlanta, Georgia; thence northerly on the eastern edge of the Piedmont region to Virginia; thence by way of Lynchburg to Harper's Ferry, and thence by way of the Potomac and Ohio to the point of beginning, and you have included an area equal to that of France, and nearly double that of Great Britain. It is not too much to say that in agricultural and mineral resources it exceeds Great Britain and France combined, and is possessed of the finest cli-mate to be found east of the Rocky Mountains. The blue grass region alone could raise enough wheat without manure to feed Great Britain. It is a grand section, but has been until lately a railway desert, occupied over half its area by a sparse population clad in homespun garments. The curse of slavery having been removed from it and capital pouring into it under general invita-tion and inducement its future fills us with

WHAT THE NEW YORK DIRECTOR SAYS. Mr. John H. Inman, of Inman, Swan & o., who is the New York director of the exsition, says:
"I apprehend that there will be no difficuly whatever in raising the \$100,000 needed. There is one firm in Atlanta that subscribes \$5000, and a number that will subscribe from \$1000 to \$3000. We can raise in Atlanta 5,000, I think-\$15,000 in the rest of the outh, and the other \$50,000 in the north.

money will be forther "When will the work begin?" 'Mr. Ryckman, the secretary, is now Vashington, securing the charter, and ar-anging so that foreign goods intended for exhibition can be admitted duty free, and at-tending to the details of organization. As oon as he gets through with this, books will opened, the money raised and contractors put at work. We ought to be able to start in March, and this would give us plenty of time to get everything ready by October. There is very great interest in the enterprise think subscribers will get back the largest portion or all of their money from the re-

ceipts at the gates. A RAILWAY CONNECTION

In Which Memphis is Vitally Interested -Mahone's Atlantic, Ohio and Mississippi Road

Pending Legal Proceedings Involving the Possession of the Line-Conflicting Interests at Stake.

The New York Herald, of the 7th, contains the annexed dispatch relative to the condition of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railway, an important link in the system which connects Memphis with the east: "During the past ten days there has been considerable advance in the stock held in he Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad by the cities of Norfolk, Petersburg, Farmille and Lynchburg. This was owing to the beence of General Mahone in New York e prevalence of rumors that were current to the effect that there was a movement on foot to avert the sale of the road, which vas set by the United States circuit court for sursday next. The stock of the above cities which had only a nominal value of five lollars a share, and which would be utterly worthless if the road is sold, advanced to fifthe office of the secretary of state went to Major John D. Adams's residence, ly and twenty dollars asked. The interest felt in the road, was greatly enhanced by the publication in the Herald to-day of a telegram from Norfolk stating that Judge Bond, of the United States court, had agreed to hear an application from the company, of which an application from the company, of which the United States court, had agreed to hear an application from the company, of which the United States court, had agreed to hear to spend the night. This morning they will to spend the night, and in the afternoon while schools and in the afternoon.

General Mahone is still the president, for leave to redeem the property of the road. "The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio road extends from Nerfolk, on the scaboard, to Bristol, on the Tennessee border, and was consolidated out of the Norfolk and Peterscommences when the cotton is ready for picking and ends when the cloth is ready for ginia and Tennessee road. It is 408 miles largely controlling interest in the road.
"It is understood to-night that certain northern capitalists, headed by Mr. Clyde, have agreed to pay up all of the past-due interest, to redeem the road, and reorganize it under a Virginia management and in the in-terests specified in the charter. For this pur-pose the application was made to the United in great factories for converting the fiber into cloth. For \$500 to \$600 he could have at-

subsequently. These will be represented here by a Mr. Kimberly, a large railroad capi-talist himself. Besides Mr. Collenson and a legal corps representing the British bond-holders, there will be here General Benjamin Butler and several other legal luminaries and railroad men, who are interested in the result of the hearing on Tuesday. Those who are supposed to be posted intimate very clearly that the road will be redeemed, that he capital necessary for the purpose has the road will be retained as now in Virginia. Seneral Mahone and party arrived here from York to-day. It is understood that inder no circumstances will be consent to again becoming president of the road. He is said to be interested in the present proceed-

ings only so far as to save the road to the people and State of Virginia," The Order of Sale Confirmed. RICHMOND, February 9.—Judge Bond de-nies the prayer of petitioners in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad case, and confirms the previous order of the court for the

If Garibaldi were ten or fifteen years drilled in the roots, on a level with the ground, into which cartridges were in what the intelligent farmer might learn at in the recent meeting of the central commitwhat the intelligent farmer might learn at this exposition and how he might enrich the effort the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in Rome, not as a representative of any isfactory. Every stump was literally blown to atoms. Pieres flew unward two or three the exposition and constructing the exhibition of the central committee to the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in the recent meeting of the central committee for the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in the recent meeting of the central committee for the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in Rome, not as a representative of any its factory. Every stump was literally blown to the central committee for the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in Rome, not as a representative of any its factory. Every stump was literally blown to the central committee for the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in Rome, not as a representative of any its factory. Every stump was literally blown to the central committee for the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in Rome, not as a representative of any its factory. Every stump was literally blown to the central committee for the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in Rome, not as a representative of any its factory. Every stump was literally blown to the central committee for the advocacy of universal suffrage, head in Rome, not as a representative of any its factory. gin that is exhibited, which may be our nee-dle-pointed gin or the new roller gin of Great Britain. For this gin he will select the best ing a right, will not forget the duty of carryautomatic feeder on exhibition, and will select for the other side of his gin the best religion out the national programme, which is not yet fulfilled, as the Trient and your patri-

LITTLE ROCK, February 9.—In the State senate to-day a resolution was adopted inwould leave one-third of the rent of twentyfive millions of dollars a year in the hands
of the miserable serfs whose toil produces
the whole. To crush out this purpose, the British government has introduced the coer- that is going to establish a branch of its fac- with a lower rate of interest and having a

tory in the south, simply that it may rely on longer time to run. Bailroad Bridge Damaged. COLUMBUS, February 9.-The bridge over the Scioto river, near this city, on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad, was

usehold effects, provisions, etc. Another Cut in Emigrant Rates. NEW YORK, February 9.-The Eric railway has again reduced rates for emigrants to the west, and is now selling tickets to Chiway has again reduced rates for emigrants to the west, and is now selling tickets to Chicago for three dollars; Cincinnati, two dollars and fifty cents; St. Louis, five dollars, and other places in proportion.

There were men in Mall street to-day, he continued, who is we, but they become more forcible when it is recognized that this amount would make there now is in the country, but it wouldn't pay them to do it. He believed there ought to be area is greater than that of the five States of and other places in proportion.

and expense, and with enormously better results. This is the lesson we hope the exposition will teach. If the farmers attend it and investigate and act, we shall see cotton farms managed with the same care and system that the farms of New York and Pennsylvania are now managed."

COMING GREATNESS OF THE SOUTH.

COMING GREATNESS OF THE SOUTH.

COMING GREATNESS OF THE SOUTH.

To only confirmed the opinion I had long had. Let a line be drawn from a point on had. Let a line be drawn from a point on had. Let a line be drawn from a point on had. Let a line be drawn from a point on had.

A COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat should be attendable of the five States of them to do it. He believed there ought to be and other places in proportion. He them to do it. He believed there ought to be attendable at turnabout game played in usewapager of the constitution and laws have been dulty or constitution and laws have been dult the two houses are of opinion that the two houses are of opinion and laws have been dult on the two houses are of opinion and laws have been dult on the two houses are of opinion and laws have been dult the constitution and laws have been dult the constitution and laws have been dult the two houses are of opinion that the volone and that no further declaration of the facts set forth is necessary. Adopted.

Sounds Like Conkling.

National Republican (Conkling organ):

To all who are suffering from the errors and in dear, like two houses are of opinion that the volone harders fine the constitution and laws have been dult at the constitution and that the volone harders fine the

and Farmers from Other Sections of the Country.

Arkansas Visited by a Strong Delegation of Maine Men, Who Propose to Look Carefully at the Resources of the State, with a View to Heavy Investments.

amazement. The cotton exposition will, we hope, give an impetus to development to the Little Rock Gazette, Tuesday: On the first outh and systematize and improve the vast instant a party of capitalists and business mergies now working within it." ton, in that State, in a special car for a visit to the west and southwest. Their route lay through Boston, Albany, Chicago, St. Louis, and thence south by the Iron Mountain rail-road. Little Rock is one of the chief points nen, arrived in this city at I o'clock yes- good coat or a blacksmith for making a good terday afternoon:
J. T. Small, Lewiston, Maine, real estate.
J. M. Robbins, Lewiston, Maine, banker at

Frank L. Dingley, Lewiston, Maine, editor Lewiston Daily Journal.

E. F. Packard, Auburn, Maine, president First national bank, Lewiston.

Swamped with clever men. The American newspapers, in spite of their faults and short-comings, he considered the best in the world, iston Daily Journal.

E. F. Packard, Auburn, Maine, president First national bank Lewiston.

James Mouroe, West Auburn, Maine, shoe manacturer. W. F. Goulding, Lewiston, Maine, agent Androsegin malls. C. I. Barker, Lewiston, Maine, agent Bates manfacturing company.
Nelson Dingley, Auburn, Maine, capitalist,
James Dingley, Auburn, Malne, banker.
Han, Lewiston, Maine, ex-mayor,
John N. Wood, Lewiston, Maine, dealer in

wood, enjamin Conant, Auburn, Maine, dealer in lumr and furniture. E. S. Paul, Auburn, Maine, merchant in Lewis-

n.
A. E. Prost, Lewiston, Maine, manufacturer.
Thomas Ward, Lewiston, Maine, merchant.
P. McGillicuddy, Lewiston, Maine, eapitalist.
D. J. Callahan, Lewiston, Maine, attorney.
A. C. Libby, Lewiston, Maine, civil engineer.
C. Benson, Lewiston, Maine, agent Maine Cen
Il railroad.
J. R. Hosmer, Sun Cook, Maine, merchant.
J. P. Johnson, Sun Cook, Maine, merchant.
M. J. T. Schall, of Towards and cook, Maine, merchant. Mr. J. T. Small, of Lewiston, has charge of the excursion. He was the originator and incorporator of the Arkansas Land and Lamber company, with a capital of \$500,000, and the privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000, an organization composed of the gentlemen comprising the party. Having been apprised of their coming, Major John D. Adams and Colonel Zeb Ward met the excursionists at the Iron Mountain depot. They were first taken to the land office of th untain Railroad company, on the depot grounds. Here an opportunity was given to inspect the large collection of specimens of ninerals, cotton, fruits, vegetables, etc., pr variety and extent surprised and interested surface of our lands are exhaustless stores of

duced in various portions of ainerals of great value, while the surface furnishes a soil to whose yielding capacities there seems hardly a limit. Carriages being provided for the visitors, they were driven rom the depot to the Statehouse, and introduced by Major Adams to Churchill, Mayor ernor some time spent in conversation the office of the secretary of state was vis-

press and public schools, and in the afternoon depart for Hot Springs. The party represent about \$15,000,000 capital, much of it seeking profitable investment. Few have ever visited intent on obtaining everything in the shape of reliable data regarding the resources and Rock as a growing city and a railway center, and are most favorably impressed with its advantages as a location for heavy manufacturing interests. Two of them represent mills which annually consume 20,000 bales of cotton and employ nearly 3000 operatives, while others are largely identified with man-ufactures, either actively or by employment of capital. The arrival of these centlemen, who have come 1800 miles in midwinter on such an orrand, is one of the cumulating evidences of the interest already manifested in ments for capital. The census revealed the fact that in ten years the population of Arfact that in ten years the population of the field both days took no part kansas has nearly doubled. That this great increase could not have occurred without the except in covering the retreat of Price's corps on Saturday. On Sunday morning, corps on Saturday. presence of unusual attractions is clear enough to men far less shrewd than our vis-

lates to general prosperity. PRENTICE MULFORD'S LECTURE

ors. It has turned the attention of all

classes to Arkansas, as a State of almost un-

imited possibilities in everything that re-

On Newspaper Work, Delivered Before New York Herald, Thursday: Mr. Prentice Mulford lectured last evening before the Liberal club on journalism. He took for his title "Eighteen Years in Journalism," but his lecture was rather a disquisition on the violession, and a declaration of the violession of violession of the violession of the violession of the violession his lecture was rather a disquisition on the profession, and a declaration of his views in regard to it, than a description of his experience in it, although he began by saying that he commenced his work on the press under a little reports. From Hatchie the battery retired in the rear guard on that terrible retreat to pine tree in California. He was financially mecked as a miner, having exhausted his credit with the camp trader, and then, haviver and again at Oxford. From Grenada the battery went to Yazoo City; thence to the whisky there was in the camp, he wrote an article on the effects of whisky on the human system. It was published in the countries of the battery went to Yazoo City; thence to Suyder's Bluff; from there to Fort Pemberton, where the Sunflower expedition was crushed; thence back to Snyder's Bluff, where ty paper, and gave him a local reputation. He afterward went to San Francisco and continued writing. He spoke briefly of his acquaintance with Mark Twain, Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller and then plunged into and Joaquin Miller and then plunged into his subject. It could hardly be called a plunge, either, for Mr. Mulford is particularly deliberate in his manner and seemed almost embarrassed at first, while throughout his lecture he depended a great deal on his notes. The best conditions for writing, he maintained, were the healthiest conditions of the body. The writer should use in a modified form the same training as the athlete, and every genius must conform to the best requirements of physical culture. Brain power he considered the same, whether it led to success in a literary life or in some other, and he expressed a contempt for the "sort of the surrender every gun, gun-carriage and caisson". and he expressed a contempt for the "sort of coddling" that is demanded on behalf of lit-belonging to the battery had been dismounted Neither ought a man to do re-porting under such conditions, for the work of observation required a believe in relying too much on notebooks, field, without a stain upon its record and no considering the brain better than a piece of reproach upon the honored name it bore. paper to take notes on. A man should not write on whisky. He knew that was bad. Any other stimulant in excess was also bad. A man should not be too brave on paper. It was a good rule not to go further in written comments than the writer would go in a personal interview. He spoke next at some length of the unfavorable conditions under which reporters are often obliged to work,

tracted most attention there was a paper house the best work. A dangerous tendency of was to repeat themselves. Newspaper men worked too much and should take more rest. of paper, and so were the carpets and cur-In regard to the foundation of schools of journalism he maintained that the journaljournalism he maintained that the journalism steads and bed coverings, the lamps in the drawing-room, the pots and pans in the kitchtrain a talented boy for journalism he would send him to sea before the mast, into the ranks of the army, out into the backwoods ranks of the army of the ar

Young, who was a successful editor when he ould not write ten lines of grammatical Eng- 794 acres of land for wagon roads and raillish. "Writers were instruments in his roads—principally, of course, for the latter, hands," said Mr. Mulford. There were men Figures in this connection are not so impres-

THE BANNER STATE

pable of instructing the world on every-conceivable subject, from the building of a hence op to the establishment of an empire, who was not fit to send out to buy a dinner or to cord a bedstead. Who ever saw a prominent editor in the police courts, or at the meetings of the farmers' club, or in the places where the fundamental and creditable things of life are actually performed? They could be met often at banquets at Delmonico's but met often at banquets at Delmonico's, but would hardly learn much of life there. He Years, Commencing the Fourth of March, 1881.

> How the Count was Conducted and the Result Declared-The Disposition Made of the Vote of Georgia-No Other Business of Importance Transacted.

called the assembly to order, and said: The two houses being assembled in pursu becomes my duty under the constitution a having taken their places at the clerk's dest

votes for William H. English for Vice President, the Vice-President said: The vote of the State of Alabama having been re rded by the tellers, I open and hand to them the rtificate of the election of the State of Arkansas. The six votes of the State of Arkansas having been recorded for W. S. Hancock for President and W. H. English for Vice-President, on motion of Mr. Reagan the reading of merely the formal portions of the certificates

The certificate from California showed for Garfield and Arthur. The next certificate handed the tellers was

til the evacuation of Corinth, when it retired toward Tupelo, and was ordered into camp at Verona, where it remained until September. During the time it was in camp here Captain Bryan resigned, and Lieutenant Armstrong accepted a position on General Frank Arms

coddling" that is demanded on behalf of literary men. No writer should work when he
is tired or immediately after a hearty meal,
or when chilled, for physiological reasons.
Neither ought a man to do reborting under such conditions, for Neither ought a man to do reporting under such conditions, for
the Appeal battery ceased to exist; its "banner was furled" and its bugle hushed; it died
similar effort to that of writing. He did not
similar effort to that of writing. He did not

> [Lond applause.] made, decorated and furnished entirely with paper. It was a dwelling house large enough to permit of banquets being given in it to the

IN THE SENATE.

spoke deprecatingly of a tendency to class journalists as hack writers, and to draw a distinction between them and men who wrote

ered the newspaper ahead of books, and spoke feelingly of the injustice to the writers operated by the system of impersonal journalism. Behind the impersonality of a great newspaper were hidden away men whose talents and character were sufficient to make them famous—whose work makes their papers famous, while hardly anybody knows who they are. There had come from WASHINGTON, February 9 .- An hour be fore the meeting of the house, and two hours before the time appointed for the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President, the galleries of the house were this system a sort of reflex feeling which filled with spectators, a large majority of whom were ladies. On the floor a few wooder prevented some writers from signing their names when they could do so, lest they be thought to be striving to push themselves chairs were sandwiched in between the seat n the list of stopping places, and the entire into prominence, although it was expected arty, consisting of the following named genthat a tailor should get credit for making a tors, but otherwise there was no indication that anything save the usual routine pair of shoes. He believed that a newspaper ness of the house was to be transacted. Th ndifference shown by members, who seeme only anxious to secure seats for friends in the galleries, was in marked contrast with of a country newspaper, since New York was excitement which prevailed during the electoral count four years ago. After the reading of yesterday's journal the morning hour was dispensed with, and the house went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial ap anecdotes of the depravity of compositors and proof-readers, and, after the fashion of

propriation bill.

The committee, without concluding the bill, rose, and Mr. Singleton offered a resolution accord ing the privilege of the floor to the Indie who had not been able to obtain seats in the galleries. The resolution being adopted, a large number of ladies entered the chamber and obtained seats. A few minutes past 12 o'clock the door-keeper announced the arrival of the Vice-President, and the senate of the United States

filed into the chamber. Vice-President Wheeler took a seat on the right hand of Speaker Randall, and the senators were accommodated with chairs in front of the row of desks. The Vice-President ance of the constitution that the votes may be counted and declared for President and Vice-President on the 4th of March, 1881, in President of the senate to open the certificates of election of the several States of the Union in the presence of the two houses, and I now proceed to discharge that duty. The tellers, Senators Thurman and Hamlin on the part of the senate, and Mr. Crowley on the part of the house the Vice-President said: "I open the package purporting to contain the certificates of election of the State of Alabama, and hand the certificates to be reported."

The certificates having been read very slowly by Senator Hamlin, and it having

been shown that the electors of the State of in the name.

was dispensed with.

and English.
The Vice-President then said:

left the senior officer, was promoted to the captaincy and Licutenant Scott advanced to first-licutenant. An artillery battalion was It appearing from the certificate just read that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other that that fixed for the casting of such votes by act o congress, in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, the result of this certificate will no chief of artillery, composed of the Appeal and the batteries of Captains Tobin and Brown, and with this command took part in the attack and capture of Iuka on the 17th of September. Returning from Iuka by the way of Baldwin, thence to Kipley, where was ion.
The twenty-one votes of Illinois were recorded or Gartield and Arthur.
The fifteen votes of Indiana were recorded for Gartield and Arthur. concentrated the commands of Generals Price and Lovel, the Appeal was trans-The eleven votes of lows were recorded for Gar-ield and Arthur. the battery marched with its brigade, and though on the field both days took no part

Garfield and Arthur.

The three votes of Nevada were recorded for Hancock and English.

The five votes of New Hampshire were recorded for Garfield and Arthur.

The nine votes of New Jersey were recorded for Hancock and English.

wounded, for which latter a caisson had to be abandoned. For its conduct on this field the battery was complimented by Generals Price and Cabell, both personally and in official reports. From Hatchie the battery retired lield and Arthur.

The eleven votes of Virginia were recorded for Hancock and English.

The five votes of West Virginia were recorded for Hancock and English.

The ten votes of Wisconsin were recorded for Garfield and Arthur.

The Vice-President then announced that he certificate of Wisconsin was the last of The tellers proceeded to foot up the votes Senator Thurman then said: The tellers report that the whole number of el-ters appeliated to vote for President of the Unit states was 369, of which a majority is 185. We

I do declare that James A. Garfield, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of votes of electors appointed, is duly elected President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1881; and I do further declare that Chester A. Arthur, of the State of New York, having received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors and

sented to the house the report of the tellers. but walls, roof, floors and staircases were all signed by Senators Hamlin and Thurman of paper, and so were the carpets and sur-

At 12 o'clock the Vice-President nounced that the time appointed for counting the electoral vote had arrived. The senate, with the Vice-President at its head, proceeded to the hall of the house of repreentatives. Upon its return the senate received from Senator Hamlin the report of the tellers of the two houses, accompanied by a preamble reciting the result, with resolu-

invented the policy of punishing party ser-vices? and who but he could have reduced that policy to the absurdity of appointing George H. Forster to be United States attorney in New Vork, vice Stewart L. Woodford? Forster is an exaggerated snarl. He is one of the material which forms colic in the party. He is the enemy of concord, the em-bodiment of discontent. He is like the urchin who told his new nurse that he was one of those little boys who had to be governed by kindness, and that if she did not give him some more candy he would kick her on the skin. Such a one Eugene Sue had in his mind when he created the character of "Tortillard" in the Mysteries of Paris. When M. Platt was nominated for senator recently at Albany, the usual motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, All voted ave except Mr. Forster. He would not countenance such a politeness; not he. He was too independent for that. And so he valiantly cried, 'No,' and when the voting took place no vote from Forster indicated his surrender. He is no man's man. He would fight a contribution box in church, and throw away wine at the communion if not to his taste How delightful to see such independence."

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT

On the Ohio and Mississippi Road, Near Pana, Illinois.

PANA, ILL., February 9.-A terrible and fatal accident occurred ten miles northwest of this city, at Owanco, yesterday evening. The construction-train on the Ohio and Missis-sippi road was backing toward Owanco, at about twelve miles an hour, in order to give he passenger-train free passage. The work-nen on the train had been laying new rails and taking up old ones, and had a flat-car full of iron just in front of the caboose. Pwenty-five or thirty workmen were crowded to the caboose. The passenger-train was coming at unusual speed, in order to make up lost time, and the two collided with a arful shock. The engine of the passengertrain tore through the caboose, pushing the occupants among the masses of iron on the lat-car, killing three outright-Allen Jones V. W. Tablock and H. McPherson-and ounding the following: Louis Selby, con-uctor of the passenger-train, seriously; Jaob Hoadley, Thomas Verden, Charles Mc lowen, Frank Green, Owen Gleeson, Charles Mills, Dan Donohue, John Hardeman and Charles Walcher. Leckhart, conductor of he construction-train, is responsible for the the accident.

WASHINGTON WAIFS

athered by the Untiring Correspond ent of the Cincinnatti Enquirer.

Washington, February 6.-A woman's spite is just now the chief topic and wonder in political circles here. When women step to the front in the official management of a FELLOWS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF government like ours, they become as legit mately the subject of discussion and criticism as the men who are lead about by their apron tion, Phortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, strings. For a long time it has been apparent that there was not much of R. 3. Hayes, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Enbut not until recently was it known that what little there was of him consisted entirely the weakened functions and organs of the body, of Lucy. She no doubt felt that her husband which depend for health upon voluntary, semineeded bracing up, and she has accordingly flung her Tam O'Shanter into the arena, to voluntary and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the the terror of many brave men, who could fight exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant and its effects Alabama had cast ten votes of that State for winfield S. Hancock for President and ten minded woman. If she disliked a woman, permanent.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FEL-LOWS, St. John, N. B., on the vellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper she saw that that woman's hus and lost his scalp. When her imperious No. 6 went down some victim was crushed beneath it. If her parson wanted a place for a relative e mentioned the matter to her and her uase went forth to Ruthy, who at once sent

had a double claim on her as well as Ruthy. She remembered how Stanley stood up in his place as temporary chairman of the Demthat five of the six votes of that State had been cast for Hancock and English, and one for Garfield and Arthur. the Grant administration, and this conduct she felt must be rewarded. At New York she had a spite, but fear of serius conse saw a chance to raise hell and then pass it eral Garfield's chief difficulty will grow out of the fact that Hayes was his predecessor, GEORGE GRAHAM

s editing the National Republican, I went in to see him last night, when he asked me in to see him last night, when he asked me what I was doing out west. I told him I was trying to hold up the head of the new administration. "Well," said he, "Lucy and I will hold up the old one if we have to pull the whole tail out of the d—d thing." I inferred from this that he did not admire the only woman who had ever been democratic enough to drive champagne from the White House and substitute those cheaper drinks, In every case of Malarial Fever, and Fever and hard cider and rum punch instead, and I said

"But I do," said he. "She is a boss in all ferred from reserve artillery to the brigade of General Cabell just previous to the march on Corinth. In that disastrous movement the battery marched with its brigade, and the battery marched with its brigade, and the battery marched both days took no part.

The eleven votes of Rangas were recorded for Garded and Arthur.
The five votes of Kangas were recorded for that the word implies. Why, the postmaster at Boston removed a couple of employes the other day for a cause, but she fired them the battery marched both days took no part.

The eleven votes of Rangas were recorded for that the word implies. Why, the postmaster at Boston removed a couple of employes the other day for a cause, but she fired them the battery marched both days took no part.

The eleven votes of Rangas were recorded for that the word implies. Why, the postmaster at Boston removed a couple of employes the other day for a cause, but she fired them the battery marched both days took no part. The eight votes of Louisiana were recorded for fancock and English.

The seven votes of Maine were recorded for Garbeld and Arthur.

The clight votes of Maryland were recorded for Garbeld and Arthur.

The eight votes of Maryland were recorded for Garbeld for Innecock and English. s of Massachusetts were record-Arthur.

a charity to pass the acts of a woman in of Michigan were recorded for silence, and I don't want to say anything

> PRESIDENT HAVES of Mississippi were recorded for clish.
>
> will go out of office under more general contempt than did Andrew Johnson. There were people who respected Johnson for his manly courage and the manly way in which he fought his enemies. By the Democrats Mr. Hayes is regarded as but little better than a thief, while by Republicans he is regarded as a spiteful, white-livered coward, who is weak enough to let small spites influence him weak enough to let small space. He did not as would a female fish-peddler. He did not hate Stewart L. Woodford; he knew he had been an efficient officer, and a man who had done him personal, loyal service, but he tried to strike him down because he thought Conkling was his friend. Contempt grows dizzy looking down upon such a character as that of R. B. Hayes.

ows every day in spite of all the mud-flinging which enemies of the Hayes caliber of brain and character have bestowed upon him. Previous to and during the early part of the Chicago convention one or two of these night-soil pitchers, believing that Grant would be the nominee, crept like fawning spaniels at his feet. To-day with that fiendish instinct which would lead them to descrate the graves of their parents, if some body-snatcher would offer to pay them for a stiff, they are invading the privacy of his home, outraging the feelings of his family, without knowing that there is one iota of proof to sustain the infamous stories which they aid in placing in

Loss of the Steamer Josephine. NEW ORLEANS, February 9 .- The steam ship Josephine, Captain Staples, from Ha-vana to New Orleans, broke up at 3 o'clock this morning, near Ship island. The passen-gers and crew were all saved, the four boats being safely picked up after several hours floating. Among the passengers were H. Frank and family, theatrical artists. The passengers lost everything, no baggage being saved. The Josephine was a sidewheel steamer of 200 tons, built at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1860, and owned by Charles Morgan. She is a double-decker, and has been sailing between New Orleans and Havana, calling at Cedar Keys and other Flor

MILWAUKEE, February 9.—Senator Phile-tus Sawyer, Ex-Senator Howe, Baker, chair-man of the Republican State central comprominent local Republican politicians, have been in consultation here yesterday and today. It has been discovered that the meeting has reference to the probability of Wisconsin being tendered a cabinet position. The general belief is that the postmaster-general's portfolio will be offered to Wisconsin, and that the recipient of the honor will be Postmaster Henry C. Payne, of Milwan-

PROF. GUILMETTE'S New Orleans, February 9.—The water in the rear of the city is still rising. Heavy southeast winds prevailed last night. A reicf committee has been organized to supply ood to the people in the overflowed districts. The storm along the cost was the severest for years. There is not an entire wharf or bathhouse between Mississippi City and Biloxi. Life's Circuit Broken.

CHICAGO, February 8 .- Douglass Burnett, a well known operator, who had been engaged in telegraphy many years, but whose life has been at times very dissipated, com-mitted suicide at his room here last night, Crossties Wanted. while in a fit of despondency brought on by drink. He was one of the brightest men in the service, and has worked in all the large

TUTT'S PILLS. Reader! Have you cangle to ra

the phiegm? Have you an oppression on the kings with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chilly sensation down the back? It so, delay is dangerous. "Slight colds," if neglected, often result in consumption, when the remedy, if applied promptly, would have averted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered.

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body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Billous Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and Feunale Irregularities, they are without a rival. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at hed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system Price 25c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York, WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

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list Church in Nova Scotia having used the pre-

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having known cases wherein its effects were bene-ficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the

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Ex-Pres. of Confere WM. SARGENT. JOHN A. MOSHER. JOHN W. HOWIE. STEPHEN F. HEUSTIS, RICHARD W. WENDALL, ALEX. W. NICHOLSON. CRANSWICK JOST. ROWLAND MORTON. JOHN JOHNSON.

diseases for which it is recommended.

OF THE



At Memphis, Tenn. MARCH 1, 1881.

Edict VII. I. Let our loval and faithful sublects in or

beloved City of Memphis, and all the thousand of welcome visitors who may be assembled within her gates, give tongue to rejoicing II. The King of the Carnival orders proclams

Monday, Feb. 28, 1881

taking, fun and frolic of our army of revellers following our royal train

III. Our glittering courtiers and nobles of our ousehold move with our advance; and our heralds proclaim our demand upon the authorities of the city for the surrender of our Capital and the

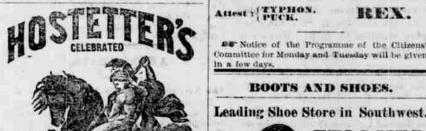
GILT-EDGE TONIC. MARCH 1, 1881.

> VI. The revels of Mardi-Gray Day shall take MEMPHI

V. The splendor of our court shall proclaim our residence and our power, and a free license shall be accorded to all harmless merry numers

and maskers, mimics and madcaps, until the

safe transportation to and from our city of Mem





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